GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
WATER RESOURCES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1800
ANSWERED ON:03.03.2003
STUDY ON INTER-LINKING OF RIVERS
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Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Agency had conducted a study for inter-linking the rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the date on which it was conducted;

(c) the names of the rivers which were proposed to be inter- linked;

(d) the average quantum of water proposed to be supplied to water scarce areas; and

(e) the States likely to be benefited therefrom?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SMT. BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY)

(a) to (e) : The Ministry of Water Resources, then knownas the Ministry of Irrigation, formulated a National Perspective Plan for water resources development in 1980 which envisages inter linkages among Peninsular Rivers and Himalayan Riversfor transferring water from water surplus basins to water deficit areas for optimum utilisation of water resources. The Government of India has established the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in 1982 as an autonomous society to carryout water balance andother studies and prepare feasibility reports. NWDA has identified 30 links under the National Perspective for preparation of the feasibility reports and has completed feasibility reports of Six links under Peninsular Component by June 2002. The statement showing the name of the rivers proposed for inter-linking is attached. As per the water balance studies conducted by NWDA, about 174 Billion Cubic Meter of water is available for diversion to the water deficit areas. While the Himalayan Component of the inter-basin water transfer proposal envisages benefits to Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Jharkhand and enrichment of the peninsular component from the surplus waters of Brahamputra, the Peninsular Component envisages benefits to Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh,Rajasthan, Maharashtra & Gujarat.

STATEMENT REFERED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (e) OF THE UNSTARRED QUESSTION NO.+1800 TO BE ANSWERED ON 3.3.2003 IN LOK SABHA REGARDING STUDY ON INTER-LINKING OF RIVERS

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link

2. Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link

3. Godavari (Inchampalli Low Dam) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar Tail Pond) link

4. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link

5. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link
6. Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link

7 Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link

8. Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link

9. Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai (Gundar) link
10. Parbati -Kalisindh Chambal link
11. Damanganga - Pinjal link
12. Par-Tapi-Narmada link
13. Ken-Betwa link
14. Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link

15. Netravati - Hemavati Link
16. Bedti - Varda link

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

1. Kosi-Mechi link

2. Kosi-Ghaghra link

3. Gandak-Ganga link

4. Ghaghra-Yamuna link

5. Sarda-Yamuna link
6. Yamuna-Rajasthan link

7 Rajasthan-Sabarmati link

8. Chunar-Sone Barrage link

9. Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link
10. Brahmaputra-Ganga link (Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga)
11. Brahmaputra-Ganga link(Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka)
12. Farakka-Sunderbans link
13. Ganga-Damodar-Sunernarekha link
14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link